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SOURCE Newspapers as indicated.

INCREASES IN LIVESTOCK AND ANIMAL PRODUCTS;  
EMPHASIS ON WINTER WHEAT IN USSR AGRICULTURE

[Numbers in parentheses refer to appended sources.]

Estonian SSR

Results of the development of kolkhoz animal husbandry during the first 10 months of 1952 have been compiled in the Ministry of Agriculture Estonian SSR. There are now 12.8 percent more cattle on kolkhoz farms than in 1951. As of 31 October, milk yield per cow had reached 1,600 kilograms; this was about 100 kilograms more than as of the same time in 1951.(1)

Latvian SSR

MTS of the republic have already stored twice as much fodder in kolkhoz silos of the republic as in 1951. More than two thirds of the entire plowed area in kolkhozes has been plowed with tractors; this is 20 percent more than in 1951. For the first time, wide use was made in the republic of flax harvesting and processing machines and of beet harvesting machines.(2)

Belorussian SSR

This fall, kolkhozes of the republic have increased the area sown to winter crops and perennial grasses. The area sown to winter wheat was 0.2 time greater than in 1951.(3)

Ukrainian SSR

This fall, kolkhozes of the republic have sown more winter crops than in 1951; the area sown to winter wheat was considerably greater. As of 20 October, MTS of the republic had performed 8 percent more work than as of the same date in 1951.(3)

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The rate of plowing winter fallow in kolkhozes of the republic is considerably slower than in 1951. As of 25 October, the plan had been fulfilled only 57 percent. Kolkhozes and MTS of Vinnitskaya, Kirovogradskaya, Kievskaya, L'vovskaya, and other oblasts are far from utilizing all available possibilities.(2)

Construction has begun of the Stalevskaya Rural Hydroelectric Power Plant on the Ross' River in Kievskaya Oblast. With a capacity of 2,700 kilowatts, this will be the largest rural hydroelectric plant in the Ukraine and the third to be built on the Ross' River.(4)

#### Georgian SSR

Wheat production in the Georgian SSR is to increase to such an extent that in 1957 republic requirements of this grain will be met by republic production. In the course of the next 5 years, the area sown to wheat and the yield of the fields must almost be doubled.

As of 25 October, 23 percent more winter wheat, which is the main grain grown in the republic, had been sown in kolkhozes of the republic than as of the same date in 1951.(1)

#### Azerbaijani SSR

More than 90 percent of all agricultural work in the republic was performed with machines. Plowing, sowing, and cotton cultivation have been fully mechanized. Tens of thousands of agricultural machines are in use on kolkhoz fields.(5)

Under the Soviet regime, the area devoted to tobacco in the republic has increased almost 50 times. Azerbaijani tobacco growers have learned to grow large crops; many kolkhozes obtain up to 17 quintals of tobacco leaves per hectare. For processing the crop, tobacco factories have been built in the republic.

Tobacco plantation workers have pledged to deliver to the state almost 50 percent more tobacco than in 1951. In Belokanskiy, Zakatal'skiy, and Nukhinskiy rayons, the largest tobacco-growing rayons, many kolkhozes have fulfilled their delivery plans.(6)

Kolkhozes of the republic have fulfilled all plans for delivery of animal products. By 20 October, the plans for procurement of animal products had been met as follows: meat 102.1 percent, milk 105.5 percent, cheese 120.1 percent, and wool 110.7 percent. As compared with the same period of 1951, the state had been given 33,100 more quintals of meat, 57,400 more quintals of milk, and 11,400 more quintals of wool.(2)

#### RSFSR

An article titled "Winter Wheat in the Volga Region," relating the experience of kolkhozes in Stalingrad Oblast, contained the following information:

In 1940, winter wheat was sown on 15.7 percent of the area devoted to winter crops in Stalingradskaya Oblast. During the war years, the area devoted to winter wheat shrank to 4.5 percent of the area devoted to winter crops. Up to 1949, there was hardly any increase in the area sown to winter wheat in the oblast, although some rayons continued to expand their sowings of winter wheat year after year and harvested good crops.

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In 1951, 344,200 hectares of winter wheat were sown in the oblast; in 1952, about 500,000 hectares were sown. Wheat occupied about 55 percent of the area devoted to winter crops.

The fall of 1951 was unfavorable for the development of winter crops. Some agricultural specialists considered it risky to sow winter wheat. Nevertheless, kolkhozes sowed winter wheat on a large area, and the kill of winter wheat amounted to only 3.2 percent of the area sown, while the kill of rye was 3.5 percent of the area sown.

Preliminary data on the winter wheat harvest of 1952 show that the yield of winter wheat in the oblast was 2 quintals per hectare greater than that of rye. Kolkhozes in Novo-Annenskiy Rayon received 14.4 quintals of winter wheat per hectare from an area of 2,840 hectares, even though weather conditions were extremely unfavorable, since no rain at all fell in May and June. Other yields were as follows: kolkhozes in Dobrinskiy Rayon received 14.8 quintals per hectare from 2,352 hectares, and kolkhozes in Frunzenskiy Rayon received 18.3 quintals per hectare from 1,812 hectares. Yields in individual kolkhozes ranged as high as 30 quintals per hectare.(7)

An article titled "Potatoes in the Urals and Siberia" contained the following information:

Under the Soviet regime, the area and gross harvest of potatoes in Siberia and the Urals increased several times. However, many kolkhozes in the eastern regions are still not obtaining the yields established in the plan. The main reason for this are improper labor organization and failure to follow agro-technical requirements in the growing of potatoes.

As a result of a contemptuous attitude toward agrotechniques, the planting of potatoes has declined during the last years in some areas of Sverdlovskaya, Chelyabinskaya, and Kemerovskaya oblasts and Altayskiy Kray, and even in suburban zones. The curtailment of planting and reduced yields have occurred also in zones producing raw material for some alcohol, starch and syrup, and vegetable drying plants.

The Fifth Five-Year Plan calls for a potato production increase of 40 to 45 percent and a yield rise of up to 125 to 145 quintals per hectare in the Urals and Siberia. Potato production must also increase in the suburban zones of the Urals, Kuznets Basin, and other industrial centers and cities as well as in the zones of alcohol, starch and syrup, and vegetable drying plants. Kolkhozes have all possibilities of attaining high yields, and the agricultural organs, agronomists, and workers of agricultural scientific institutions are charged to aid them in attaining their assigned task.(1)

#### Uzbek SSR

As of 1 November, the cotton growers of Kashka-Dar'inskaya Oblast had fulfilled the state plan for cotton procurement 116 percent.(1)

#### Kazakh SSR

Thus far, sovkhozes of the republic have stored for the winter little more than 50 percent of the needed hay. More than one third of this consists of hay grasses, which were cut after they had flowered. In failing to store adequate supplies of high-quality hay for the wintering of livestock, sovkhozes are repeating their failure in 1951.(8)

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SOURCES

1. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 2 Nov 52
2. Ibid., 1 Nov 52
3. Izvestiya, 4 Nov 52
4. Pravda, 5 Nov 52
5. Sotsialisticheskoye Zemledeliye, 5 Nov 52
6. Ibid., 4 Nov 52
7. Ibid., 31 Oct 52
8. Sovkhoznyaya Gazeta, 1 Nov 52

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